Do you think you would know that re volver if you saw it?" Davis asked the "I am not sure that I would." Willing

"Is this it?" suddenly asked the attorney, holding up the revolver for Willing to look at. The gun came from a leather bag under the table at Davis's feet and appeared so suddenly that Willing, who startled. Willing took the revolver to hand when the judge advocate, Major Leonard got nervous.

"Are you sure that revolver is not

"It is not loaded," said Davis. "I broke it and looked at it before presenting it to the witness."

ing it to the witness."

I don't like to monkey with a gun,"
said Leonard to Davis, sotto voce.

"Neither do I," replied the Washingtonian, grinning at Leonard. Willing said after looking the revolver over carefully that he could not say positively that it was the revolver he had picked up on the parade ground. He did say, however, that it was the same make and the same calibre as the gun he had found that morning.

In the course of his testimony the sur-geon described the wound in Sutton's head. He said it was at the top of the head, a trifle to the right of the apex of the skull. The hair on Sutton's head

was singed.

Dr. Pickerell said he had not made a close examination of Sutton's wound. He had sent him straight to the hospital in an ambulance. As there would be a court of inquiry, he said, the duty of the medical officer of that court would be to court of inquiry, he said, the duty of the medical officer of that court would be to perform an autopsy and determine the exact nature of the wound. Sutton's face, the surgeon said, bore bruises. His lips, his cheek and his forehead on the right side were bruised. The marks were not serious. His nose was scratched, apparently from contact with the ground. There were bits of gravel in the scratches. Thus the story that Sutton's nose, which was built up with paraffin, had been smashed all out of shape was exploded by Dr. Pickerell. This is one of the many wild rumors that have been flying around since the calling of the second inquiry, it having been said that Osterman smashed Sutton's nose in their fight earlier in the night and that it was this which drove Sutton into a frenzy and started him out on the warpath.

When cuestioning the duty of the second contrary.

Mr. Ingersoll spoke for the committee of one hundred, joining in the protest against the suggestion that the nearness to he election might operate to make unnecessary Mr. Haffen's removal at this time. Mr. Birkerd for the Citizens Union entered a similar protest.

Dr. Willard D. Beach for the Clason point Taxpayers Association presented a petition to the Governor for Haffen's retention.

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien was the concluding speaker, making an argument in behalf of Haffen as an honest in behalf of Haffen as an honest in behalf of Haffen as an honest in behalf of Haffen as a perjurer or mere politician in the absence of proof. Haffen, he said,

which drove station into a frenzy and started him out on the warpath.

When questioning the physician concerning the effect of the bruises on Sutton's face, which Dr. Pickerell said came from blows, Major Leonard took occasion to have a little fun with the medical officer.

"You have had some experience in the examination of such bruises, have you not?" Leonard asked.

"Yes, sir, I have," said Pickerell, coloring and trying to keep back a smile.

"Then I will ask you to tell the court as a medical expert not as an expect bruiser.

"Then I will ask you to tell the court as a medical expert not as an expert bruiser if you think such wounds as Sutton bore on his face could have caused his death if there had been no subsequent gunshot wound?" said the judge advocate.

"They certainly could have produced no such effect," replied Dr. Pickerell.

Lieut. Willing, who received notice last night that he had been promoted to be a First Lieutenant of marines, got into hot water early this morning. In the first place he appeared late, although he had been told that he would be called back to the stand the first thing this morning. When the court met and there was no Willing in sight an orderly was morning. When the court met and there was no Willing in sight an orderly was sent for him. It so happened that Willing was not around when he was wanted yesterday at the afternoon session.

At the suggestion of the judge advocate Commander Hood jumped all over Willing

when he showed up about 10:30 o'clock this morning, the court having taken a recess of a few minutes to wait for him.

during his recital of the part he played in the affair. To-day Davis asked Willing if he was To-day Davis asked Willing if he was not on duty at the time as officer of the day. Willing said he was. He did not appear to realize that such testimony was damagaing to himself, in fact he appeared not to care. Before going on the stand he told his brother officers that he was going to tell the whole story as he membered it after so long a time whether he got hurt by it or not.

Willing is the most blunt man who has yet testified and throughout his testimony he has made no effort to guard against injuring himself or anybody else.

When Mr. Davis had established that willing, an officer of the day, had taken so steps to stop the fight between Sutton and Adams but had advised Bevan to let them elone, he dropped the witness.

Then it was that Commander Hood took

the provisions of section 286 of the navy regulations?" he asked, "I don't know, sir." replied the witness. The commander then read the section The commander then read the section he referred to which provides that in cases of a riot on a naval reservation the naval officer on duty shall do all in his power to put a stop to the disturbance; shall place all parties concerned under arrest, even his superior officers, if any are involved; and shall dall upon all present to assist him in suppressing the disorder. Paragraph 2 of this section provides that if there is no naval officer on duty the marine officer on duty shall perform the duties described.

Willing repeated that he did not know

ties described.

Willing repeated that he did not know whether he knew of that regulation or not. Under questioning by Commander Hood he again admitted that he made no attempt to stop the row further than to jump for Sutton's hand when he heard the revolver go off. After that Willing was

excused.

"Are they going to court-martial me?"
he asked a friend when he got outside.
The friend told him that it looked that way. Sergt. Dehart was on the stand when the court adjourned this afternoon. His examination will be resumed by Mr. Davis when the court convenes to-morrow morning.

Hundred to Move Uptown.

The Committee of One Hundred will move its headquarters early next week from 82 Beaver street to a suite of rooms which have been rented in the building which now covers the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HEARING ON HAFFEN CHARGES

GOVERNOR LIMITS IT TO LESS THAN FOUR HOURS.

Morgan J. O'Brien and L. O. Van Doren Say There is Nothing in the Case to Warrant Removal-J. P. Mitchel and Others Appear in Support of Charges

ALBANY, July 22 .- Gov. Hughes, who returned from his vacation in the Adironexamine it and was turning it over in his dacks this morning, listened for more than three and a half hours in the Executive Chamber in the early afternoon to the hearing on the recommendation for loaded?" he anxiously asked Davis when the removal of Louis F. Haffen as Presihe had admonished Willing to "be dent of the Borough of The Bronx, against whom charges of maladministration had been made by the New York City Commissioners of Accounts, which had later been called to the Governor's attention by

Mayor McClellan. The hearing was on the report of Wallace Macfarlane, who had been appointed by Gov. Hughes as commis sioner to take the testimony and report that it was the revoiver he had picked up on the parade ground. He did say, however, that it was the same make and the same calibre as the gun he had found that morning.

Attorney Davis flashed another exhibit when Dr. George Pickerell, following Willing, was on the stand. Pickerell was the first surgeon to see Sutton after he was killed. He arrived on the scene, so he told the court to-day, in response to a telephone call and found Suttom lying on the ground. He had a slight pulse, but there was no respiration. In examining Sutton's body Dr. Pickerell said he found strapped to his thigh a leather holster of peculiar design.

"Is this the holster?" Davis asked when on cross-examination Pickerell reached that point of his story. He handed out a Mexican leather holster and cartridge belt. Pickerell identified the holster, but said there was no belt with it when he saw it on Sutton, only the straps which held it to his thigh.

In the course of his testimony the surgeon described the wound in Sutton's Haffen.

Sioner to take the testimony and report his recommendations. The commissioner reported against Haffen. The hearing developed that the most important of the charges upon which the Borough President has been condemned in the report of the commissioner is probably that involving his connection with real estate companies of Clason Point road. Which in his official position, it is asserted, he was influential in having improved, thus we handed out to have been corrupt and to have committed perjury by former Assistant on the pour of the charges with the was influential in having improved to have been corrupt and to have committed perjury by former Assistant on the pour of the charges with the was influential in having improved to have been corrupt and to have committed perjury by former Assistant of Haffen.

Sioner to take the testimony and reported against Haffen. The commissioner reported against Haffen. The commissioner of the charges upon which the Borough President has been condemned in the report of the cours

mitted on the fourteenth charge, involving Haffen's connection with the Clason Point road, showed him in a corrupt scheme, which alone loudly called for his removal. Haffen was charged by Mr. Train with perjuring himself when he testified regarding his ownership of a tract on the Clason Point road. He had denied owning any real estate there, until other testimony and the stock book of the Sound View Regity Company, showed the Sound View Realty Company showed the

no proofs, he asserted, had been presented. It was unwarranted to characterize him as a perjurer or mere politician in the absence of proof. Haffen, he said, had been twenty-six years in the public service and he was yet a poor man. There was nothing in the charges indicating that any public moneys had been lost.

Gov. Hughes reserved his decision, announcing that he expected to leave the State to-morrow for the Alaska-Yukon exposition, to be away until the middle of August. On his return be would immediately take up consideration of the case.

"Considerations of political expediency,

of August. On his return he would immediately take up consideration of the case. "Considerations of political expediency, I need hardly say," said the Governor, "are not regarded as relevant, the question being on the proof submitted of the truth of the charges."

Morgan J. O'Brien and Louis O. Van Doren, as counsel for Louis Haffen, filed a statement of facts and argument with Gov. Hughes in opposition to conclusions of Wallace Macfarlane in his recent report to the Governor on the charges made against Haffen. The answer confines itself to three charges—Nos. 13, 15 and 16—on which Mr. Macfarlane reported adversely. These relate to the Bronx Court House, the Clason Point road and the Hunt's Point Park.

"We have confined ourselves," say the commissioner reports to the Governor as sustained and which he states in his opinion would justify removal from office. It appears that as to one of those charges—the Bronx Court House—it is admittedly not proven, but a new construction is given thereto, to support which testimony

not proven, but a new construction is

recess of a few minutes to wait for him.

"Have you an explanation to offer for your failure to appear at court at the time you were ordered to do so?" Commander Hood asked Willing as he took his seat.

"None whatever, sir," replied Willing.
"Then before we proceed with the business of the court," said Commander Hood, "let me admonish you that a repetition of your tardiness of yesterday and to-day will render you liable to arrest and punishment for contempt of court."

Later Willing was put in a tight hole by Attorney Davis and by Commander Hood. Davis referred to the statement Willing made yesterday that when he came on the scene of Sutton's death he

Hood. Davis referred to the statement Willing made yesterday that when he came on the scene of Sutton's death he found Adams beating Sutton. Lieut Bevan, the officer of the guard, ordered Adams to stop. "I told Bevan to let Adams to stop. "I told Bevan to let Adams beat Sutton, as it would do him good," Willing said yesterday. The statement, came from him voluntarily during his recital of the part he played in the affair. perform it the performance was imposed by statute upon another officer of the city of New York.

"Mr. Macfarlane is in error in respect

"Mr. Macfarlane is in error in respect to the three charges as to which he recommends removal. He has failed accurately to state the facts in respect thereto, and has failed properly to draw the correct legal conclusions from evidence herein, and his recommendations in those respects should be overruled and all charges dismissed."

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ager of real property. Letters of Credit Foreign Money and Travelers' Checks. Vault Boxes for Customers' use.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

T. Haslam's Sentence Commuted Shippey and F. Kochell Pardoned.

ALBANY, July 22. Gov. Hughes to-day rranted a commutation of sentence to James T. Haslam, who pleaded guilty in New York to grand larceny. It was granted upon the recommendation of Judge Malone of the Court of General Sessions, who tried the case, which was made after an investigation by the District Attorney, who joined in the recom-mendation. The Judge considered the sentence too severe. Commutation is sentence too severe. Commutation is to the actual time served in prison, which amounts to one year and five months. Gov. Hughes also granted a pardon to Regulus Shippey and filed the follow-

Shippey was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of New York city in June. ing three bonds. He was sentenced to State prison for a term of not less than one year nor more than six years, and was received the prison in July, 1908. The District Attorney now reports to me that since sentence was imposed it has been proved that certain testimony given upon the trial and ssential to the conviction was deliberate perjury. It has been established that the three bonds in question were forged bonds dictment but were only of nominal value.

The District Attorney says:
"While the facts as known to the Court and to the District Attorney at the time of con-viction and sentence fully justified the verdict and the sentence imposed, the prisoner larceny in the first degree, which he did not

The maximum sentence that the prisoner could have received for the crime of petit larceny, which his offence amounted to. tiary for a term of one year. He has now actually served one year in State prison. Whatever may be said of the prisoner's transactions his further incarceration can-not be justified, and the interests of justice require the exercise of clemency by the granting of a pardon.

The Governor also granted a pardon to Frank Kochell of Brooklyn. Rochell was convicted of bribery, he having offered a policeman \$5 to save his wife from arrest. Defendant has served eight from arrest. Defendant has served eight months in prison. Pardon was granted on the recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.

FAVORS DIRECT NOMINATIONS Ex-Senator Cassidy Says He Is Prepared to Support the Governor.

ITHACA, July 22.—Although a renom nation for the State Senate was refused him because he voted against one of Gov. Hughes's pet policies, the antiracetrack gambling law, former Senato Owen Cassidy has announced that he is in favor of direct nominations, and was heartily in accord with the Governor though he objected to one or two of the features of the Hinman-Green bill advocated by Mr. Hughes. Nevertheless Mr. Cassidy says he is prepared to support

the Governor in spite of these objections.

The former Senator was here on an automobile trip. He has been practising law at Watkins for the last year and has a pperently regained his health which was undermined in his last term as Senator. Mr. Cassidy was indorsed for renomination in the Forty-first district a year ago this spring but was turned down at the convention in the fall ostensibly because he had refused to vote for the racing bills. He received a telegram from Congressman Fassett of Elmira, the Republican leader in Chemung, in which Fassett and Congressman Dwight of Tompkins, the Republican whip of the House, asking him not to vote for the racing bills. After the vote was taken Mr. Fassett promptly declared that the racing bills. After the vote was taken Mr. Fassett promptly declared that the word "not" was forged. Mr. Cassidy ran on an independent ticket but was beaten.

RAINCOAT MAKERS STRIKE. Perhaps Because the Long Dry Spell Was Broken Yesterday.

The first strike as far as is known of raincoat makers was reported yesterday at the factory of Holstein, Young & Co., in East Seventeenth street, where 150 men and women quit to enforce a demand for an increase of 12 per cent, in wages. Raincoats usually come in every year with the passing of the straw hat, but the work of making them begins six weeks or two months sooner.

Diverce for Harold Whitehouse.

By an officer of the day, had taken and Adams but had advised Bevan to let them alone, he dropped the witness.

Then it was that Commander Hood took a shot sthim. Until to-day Hood has had little or nothing to do with the questioning of witnesses. But when Davis relinquished Willing the president of the court put on his eye glasses and took in his hands a copy of the navy regulations. "Were you familiar Lieut. Willing on the night that Lieut. Sutton died with the provisions of section 286 of the navy regulations." he asked,

The comment of the day, had taken begins six two months sooner.

Des Moines, Ia., July 22—The Iowa Board of Pardons to-day recommended an unconditional pardon for Samuel Francis Smith, son of the author of America, who was convicted five years ago and sentenced to serve eleven years for perjury, larceny and embezzlement. Smith formerly was prominent at Daventon in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, was not defended.

Were you familiar Lieut. Willing on the night that Lieut. Sutton died with the provisions of section 286 of the navy regulations?" he asked,

"I don't know, sir," raplications and taken and taken and the provisions of section 286 of the navy regulations?" he asked,

"I don't know, sir," raplications and taken and t

White, \$5 to \$7.50.

Grey, \$4 to \$9.00,

sizes to fit any man.

ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's Tailor-made clothes

A little more style than others put into

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exceptional values during our

Outing Trousers

of reliable materials,

thoroughly well made.

ELIOT SEES NEW RELIGION. VIEWS OF SENATE INSURGENTS ove to God and Service to Fellow Mar to Be Its Basis.

BOSTON, July 22.- In the concluding dress of the year to the students at the President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot made the prophecy that there would soon be a new religion; that there would soon be a new religion that would be the reli-

With appropriate metaphor and example he described what might be expected as the coming religion; one based on the two great commandments, the love of

God and the service of fellow men.

"The new religion," he said, "will not afford safety primarily to the individual. It will think first of the common good and will not teach that character can be and will not teach that character can be changed quickly. It will admit neither a sudden conversion in this world nor a sudden paradise in the next. In primitive times sacrifice was the root of religion; even the Hebrews propitiated with human sacrifices. The Christian Church has substituted burning of incense for that

gion; even the Hebrews propitiated with human sacrifices. The Christian Church has substituted burning of incense for that.

"It will be of immense advantage if the religion of the twentieth century shall get rid of these things, for they give a wrong conception of God. The new religion will not think of God as a large and glorified man or a king or a patriarch; it will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life. It will believe in no malignant powers and it will attack quickly all forms of evil.

"There are now various fraternal bodies which to many persons take the place of a church; if they are working for good they are helpful factors. Again, different bodies of people such as Spiritualists and Christian Scientists have set up new cults. But the mass of people stay by the Church. Since there will be undoubtedly more freedom in this country it may be argued that it will be difficult to unite various religions under this new head; but such unity, I believe, can be accomplished on this basis—the love of God and service to one's fellow man."

TRIES SUICIDE AT SEA.

Helen Spencer Unwilling to Face Charges of Enticing Girls to Tropics.

Helen Spencer, who is on her way nere from Central America in charge of two Central Office detectives who arrested her in Ecuador on the charge of luring girls from New York, tried to kill herself aboard the steamship Allianca off Cape Hatteras yesterday, according to a wireless despatch.

Last spring a newspaper advertise-ment set forth that young women were wanted for the theatrical business in

Inspector McCafferty said yesterday that Helen Spencer had a record in many cities and that she had been known as the "purchasing agent" of a resort in Panama known as the Navajo. When in New York she lived at \$22 Third avenue. Coming here on the same ship to prosecute the woman is Judge Thomas E. Browne of the Department of Civil Administration in the Canal Zone and M. C. Steckle of the Y. M. C. A.

Metal Trades Association for an agreement embodying among other things the closed shop and an advance ranging

the closed shop and an advance ranging from 25 to 30 per cent. in wages.

The machinists are working under open shop rules and there is no rule as to apprentices at present. The proposed closed shop agreement limits the number of apprentices to one for each shop, regardless of the number employed, and one additional for every five journeymen. The minimum wages demanded are as follows: In contract shops—machinists, \$3.25 a day; tool and die makers, \$4 a day. In marine shops—\$3.50 a day for machinists and a uniform eight hour work day.

This is the first closed shop agreement demanded by the machinists in this district for many years. Henry C. Hunter, commissioner of the New York and New Jersey Metal Trades Association, said last evening that the association was taking the demands under consideration.

ELEVATOR KILLS P. O. CLERK. John F. Fox Had Served the Government

for Thirty-eight Years. John F. Fox, 65 years old, a stock clerk in the cashier's department of the General Post Office, was crushed to death by a freight elevator in the Federal Buildng yesterday. He had sent the elevator loaded with postcards and stamped envelopes from the basement to the first floor on the Mail street side and was

floor on the Mail street side and was standing under the car when he started it downward by pulling a rope.

It is thought that he must have had an attack of dizziness, to which he was subject, for apparently he made no attempt to avoid being crushed. He lived at 306 West 142d street. He had been in the postal service thirty-eight years.

300 KILLED IN SUMATRA.

Earthquake and Eruption of Mount

miles from Indrapura, on the west coast of Sumatra, is brought here by the Norwegian steamship Tricolor, which passed in on Wednesday from Sourabaya, Java. Following the eruption of the volcano and the earthquake there were torrential rains, flooding the river and causing great loss of life.

The disaster is said to be one of the worst that has ever occurred in Sumatra. At least 300 persons are reported killed.

KIRBY A POLICE DEPUTY. Real Estate Man Will Have Charge of the Supply Department.

Charles W. Kirby, a real estate dealer and member of the firm of Gibbs & Kirby, was appointed yesterday Second Deputy Commissioner of Police. Kirby will have control of the supplies department.

The new Second Deputy is 43 years old and was born in New York. He is a member of Company E. Seventh Regiment, and lives at 240 West 104th street. He is a member of the West End Association.

ciation.

Commissioner Baker said that the new man was "chosen after due consideration." He had known him for twenty-five years as one of the best business men in New York, he said.

Bay Midshipmen J. B. Oldendorf, J. A. Murphy. P. H. Marion, A. McGlasson and R. S. Ray. from Naval Academy to home and walt orders.

Naval Academy to home and walt orders.

Assistant Naval Constructor E. C. Hammer, Jr., from Mare Island yard to Cavite station.

Sestiant Naval Constructor D. R. Battles, New York, he said.

SET FORTH IN A STATEMENT BY SENATOR CUMMINS.

While They Favor Free Raw Materia They Demand Compensating Reduc-tions on Manufactures—Iron and Steel, Lumber and Paper Too High

several conferences between the Republican Senators who voted against the tariff bill Senator Cummins of Iowa to-day gave out a statement which purported to be an expression of his persona views, but which is generally understood substantially to set forth the position of the eleven Republican Senators who have shown opposition to the Aldrich bill. Senator Cummins begins by declaring that while it is important that raw materials shall be admitted free it is more important to his mind that the rates on manufactured products shall be substantially reduced. Mr. Cummins said

in part:
"While it is of the utmost importance that iron ore, coal, hides and crude oil be dealt with as proposed by the President, it is of still greater importance that the duties on manufactured products shall be brought down to somewhere near the protective point. It will be of little advantage to the body of the people to do away with unnecessary duties on raw material if the manufacturers are permitted to enjoy the excessive duties that enable them to take extortionate profits on the things that the people must buy and use. I shall not go through the bill item by item, for it is impracticable to recite the instances in which the Senate bill fails to reduce duties as they should be reduced. Those who have been co tending for lower duties can afford to surrender a part of their just demands if they can in the main secure the reductions which insure the people against undue prices in the chief commodities of commerce. I instance therefore only the most prominent features of the Senate bill that ought to be amended.

"The iron and steel schedule, while somewhat reduced, is still much too high. While the reductions in the steel schedule generally are not sufficient, the work might be accepted if it were not for one increase, which in my opinion will do the people more harm than can be repaired by all the decreases in the schedule. Structural iron and steel, the use of which ment set forth that young women were wanted for the theatrical business in Panama and South America. Among the applicants were three chorus girls. They salled with Helen Spencer on the steamship Orinoco last May. The young women were hardly out of the harbor when Helen Spencer is alleged to have revealed to them the real reason for their being wanted South. The young women promptly went to Capt. Cheret, who took them in charge and when he arrived at Panama notified the Canal Zone police.

Assistant Chief C. W. Barber telegraphed to the New York police and Detectives Griffin and Kesseimark went to the Isthmus. The three young women were sent back to the States on the Tagus. They were Dixle Jerome, Marie Nevins and June Patterson.

Before the detectives arrived at Panama with a warrant for the arrest of Helen Spencer, she got wind of their coming and went to Ecuador, where she was arrested.

Inspector McCafferty said yesterday that Helen Spencer had a record in many cities and that she had been known as the "purchasing agent" of a resort in Panama known as the Navior When Panama known as the Panama known as the Navior When Panama known as the Panama Panama known as the Panama Panama known as the Panama Panama Panama Pana

ferential on dressed lumber should begin at 25 cents per 1,000 and not go beyond 80 cents per 1,000.

"In the paper schedule the House rate of \$2 per ton on print paper, without the possibility of increasing it by countervailing duty, and free wood pulp, also without the countervailing duty, should be rigidly insisted upon.

"In the cotton schedule the Senate increases from beginning to end should be rejected, and while I believe there should be reductions in this schedule the people might be willing to stand for the House rate, barring of course the hosiery increases.

ficial and arbitrary plan of estimating the relation between unwashed and scoured wool is grossly absurd.

"I pass without particularizing hundreds of other increases made by the Senate over the House rates and the other hundreds of Dingley rates that have passed both houses without reduction, as my purpose is to do no more than to emphasize the importance of insisting upon reductions in the duties on manufactures as well as on raw materials.

"Our platform and our pledges embrace every dutiable commodity, and we should apply the same criterion from the first to the last. It will be most unfortunate if in trying to give relief to the rank and file of our people we succeed in giving only manufacturers free raw materials and thus add to the overprotection which they now enjoy the further profits of cheapened production—profits which the manufacturers will probably be slow to share with the consuming public.

"It is to be hoped that the press in bringing public opinion to the aid of the President will not overlock the vital necessity of putting the duties on manufactured articles where they ought to be."

PERU-BOLIVIA PEACE OUTLOOK, Talk of Reopening Boundary Question -U. S. in Charge of Legations.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—With the con-sent of all concerned the State Departat La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, to take

charge of the Argentine legation, and the Minister at Buenos Ayres to take charge of the Bolivian legation at that capital.

The State Department's advices are that Peru has entered into negotiations with Bolivia for a reopening of the arbitration by the President of the Argentine Republic which precipitated the present trouble in South America.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, July 22.-The tug Rocket

has arrived at Washington, the collier Lebanon at New York yard, the cruiser Earthquake and Eruption of Mount
Kerantji Cause Havec.

Victoria, B. C., July 22.—News of a severe earthquake shock, followed by an eruption of Mount Korantji, a volcanic peak 12,400 feet high and inland fifty miles from Indrapura, on the west coast of Sumatra, is brought here by the Norwegian steamship Tricolor, which passed in on Wednesday from Sourabaya, Java.

Following the eruption of the volcano and the earthquake there were torrential states of the control of the states of the control of the states of the control of the volcano and the earthquake there were torrential states of the control of the volcano and the control of the volcano and the earthquake there were torrential states of the control of the volcano and the control

> Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, July 22.—These army orders rere issued to-day:

were issued to day:

First Lieut. Harlow C. McLeod. Medical Reserve Corps, honorably discharged from service.

First Lieut. Marion S. Battle. Coast Artillery, from New York city to New London, relieving Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Coast Artillery, from command of mine planter Gen. Royal T. Frank.

Major George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, from Washington to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and assume command of that arsenal. These navy orders were issued: Lieut. C. R. Kear, to Naval Academy, Annapolis,

Md.
Lieut. C. S. Kerrick, from command of the
Truxun, to command third flottill and command
the Lawrence.
Lieut. A. G. Howe, from third flottill and the
Lawrence to Burcau of Navigation, Washington.
Ensign R. F. Cross, from the Tennessee to dut y
on the Truxuu.
Ensign L. Minor, to Naval Station, Narragansett
Ray.

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which we sold all season long at 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00 and 20.00 are now reduced to 11.75. Quite a tidy saving.

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WALTHAM WATCHES

SEEKS SUBSTITUTE FOR TWINE. economy of the several devices sub-

Post Office Department Wants to Avoid WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The Post Office Department is again chafing under the exactions of the so-called twine trust, and action was taken to-day by Post-master-General Hitchcock looking to a substitute for twine in the postal service

Browne of the Department of Civil Administration in the Canal Zone and M. C. Steckle of the Y. M. C. A.

Steckle of the Y. M. C. A.

"In the cotton schedule the Senate increases from beginning to end should be rejected, and while I believe there should be reductions in this schedule the Senate increases from beginning to end should be rejected, and while I believe there should be reductions in this schedule the Senate increases from beginning to end should be rejected, and while I believe there should be reductions in this schedule the Senate increases from beginning to end should be rejected, and while I believe there should be reductions in this schedule the Senate increases from beginning to stand for the House rate, barring of course the hosiery increases.

"The woollen schedule with respect to the compensatory duties to manufacturers is manifestly wrong and the artificial and arbitrary plan of estimating the relation between unwashed and scoured wool is grossly abaurd.

Bubstitute for twine in the postal service. Immense quantities of twine are used by the Department in post offices through-tout the country, but particularly in the railway mail service, and it costs some the out the country, but particularly in the railway mail service, and it costs some the wool is stand for the House rate, barring of course the hosiery increases.

"The woollen schedule with respect to the compensatory duties to manufacturers is manifestly wrong and the artificial and arbitrary plan of estimating the relation between unwashed and scoured wool is grossly abaurd. restigation was temporarily abandoned. Twine has begun to soar again and to-day the Postmaster-General appointed the first, second and fourth Assistant Postmasters-General a committee to investigate the question of adopting a tying device for use in the postal service as a substitute for twine and have such

practical tests made as may be necessary to determine the utility, durability and

BABY RESTLESS AND SUFFERING

With Severe Eczema-Spread from Face All Over Scalp - Developed into a Solid Scab and Her Ears Seemed Ready to Come Off.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My baby suffered about three weeks and she was in a very bad condition. The exema commenced on her face and spread all over the scalp. It was a solid scab and sore, and her little ears looked as though they would come off. She was very fretful and could rest but very little. She would rub her little ears and head much of the time. She looked a wfully bad. We then heard of the Cuticura Remedies and I bought and cuticura Ointment and I decided to give them a trial. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. At the time I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies she was in a very bad fix. I began the treatment by bathing with Cuticura Soap three times a day and also used Cuticura Ointment after each bath, and it was but a few days before we began to find out she was improving. She continued to improve and in about three weeks she was entirely cured and has

it was but a few days before we began to find out she was improving. She continued to improve and in about three weeks she was entirely cured and has not been troubled with any skin disease since. She was at that time about three months old and she is now three years and two months and is a fine, fat baby girl. I will gladly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one who is suffering from that terrible disease and I give to Cuticura many thanks. I will gladly tell of her cure to any one who will ask or write about it. Mrs. M. M. Reynolds, Box 40, R. F. D. 2. Windsor, Va., Oct, 20 and Nov. 6, 1908."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children and Adults consists of Cuticu ra Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Cointment (50c.) to Cleanse the Skin and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.) for in the form of Chocolate Coated Pilla, 25c. per vial of 50 to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Boston, Mass. Ch. Malled Free. Cuticura Book giving description, treatment and ours of testuring disfiguring humors.

economy of the several devices sub-mitted.

Upon the conclusion of the investiga-tion the committee will make report and recommend such action in the premises as may be deemed advisable. The com-mittee has been instructed to be prompt in its work and samples of tying devices must be submitted by August 1.

Matocar

AUTOCAR SALES CO. seth St. & B'way, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

For Boys and Young Mon. Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE Not usually because they are stupid, but ecause of the "grade system" of their shools and a consequent lack of individual itention. If they expect to enter in Sep-mber they will find

GROFF SCHOOL

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with its limited number of students, its
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opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session, beginning Aug. 2d.

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students for the summer and the school year.

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JOSEPH C. GERFF. JOSEPH C. GROFF, A.B., and Class 1998. U. S. N. A. 228 West 72d St., New York City. Long Distance Phone, 744 Columbus.

EXAMINATIONS. Preparation for the September College ex-iminations begins July 20th. Cool buildings: aboratories. Sixth year. For terms and hours KELVIN SCHOOL,

Phone 3396 Columbus. Office Hours, 5-12. DIED.

BEECHINGR.—On July 21, 1909, at Mount Ver-non, N. Y., Robert J. Beechingr, age 64 years. Funeral at Church of Sacrei Heart, on Satur day, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary. Sar Francisco papers please copy. ROWELL.-M. B. Crowell, in her 57th year.

Funeral service at her late residence, 52 Monroe st., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. Boston and Hartford papers please

copy.

HAZELTINE.—On Thursday evening, July 22,
Carrie B., daughter of the late Leonard and
Emma Bogart Hazeltine.

Funeral services Saturday morning, July 24,
at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her sister,
Mrs. George J. Weaver, 350 West 71st at. OHNSON.—On July 22, 1909, Howard Johnson aged 47. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURGE." 241 West 23d st. (FRANE CAMPBELL BLDO.

IMBALL.-On July 22, 1909, Frederick A. Kim 241 West 23d St. (PRANK CAMPASIL BLDG.).
PIERREPONT.—On July 21, 1800, at Bay Shore,
N. Y., the twin sons of Robert Low and
Kathryn Reed Pierrepont, aged one day.
It is requested that no flowers be sent.
PIERREZ.—Suddenly, on July 22, Jesse C., husband of Adeline R. Pierrez.
Services will be held Saturday afternoon, July
24, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his brotherin-law, 349 Convent av., New York city.
WOODHULL.—On July 21, at the home of his

in-law, 349 Convent av., New York city.
WOODHULL.—On July 21, at the home of his
daughter, Mrs. E. L. Deinheid, Gien Ridge.
N. J., John T. Woodhull.
Funeral at the Old Tennent Church, Tennent
N. J., Saturday, July 24, at 2:45 P. M. Friends

and relatives invited UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPRELL. 241-248 W. 284 SE Chapsia, Ambulance Survice, July 1881-7000